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AGREEMENTS: ANGLO-NEPALESE TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP	703
CANADA-U.S.A. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR	
DEFENCE	711
ITALY-SWITZERLAND TRADE	706
U.S.A.-PERSIA TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	710
CONFERENCES: BENELUX	687
COUNCIL OF THE O.E.E.C.	689
INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE	
UNIONS	698
INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST	699
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY: COUNCIL OF DEPUTIES	703
DEFENCE COMMITTEE	703
MILITARY COMMITTEE	703, 704
PRAGUE CONFERENCE OF EAST EUROPEAN FOREIGN	
MINISTERS ON GERMANY	705
DISORDERS: INDO-CHINA	690, 697, 698
MALAYA	702, 703
PUERTO RICO	705
U.S.A.: ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT TRUMAN	711
DISPUTES: ANTARCTIC	687
DUTCH NEW GUINEA	703
KOREA	687, 688, 691, 700-2, 703, 707, 710
TIBET	688, 696, 697, 707
EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME	689, 694, 699, 706, 711
GOVERNMENT CHANGES: DENMARK	689
ISRAEL	704
MONETARY CHANGES: POLAND	705
NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY	703, 704
SPEECHES: M. MOCH ON FRENCH DEFENCE	691
M. PLEVEN ON INDO-CHINA	690
M. PLEVEN ON PLAN FOR EUROPEAN DEFENCE	690
PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	707
STATEMENTS: BELL REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES	704
UNITED NATIONS: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL	707
GENERAL ASSEMBLY	707-9
SECURITY COUNCIL	709

ALBANIA. 24 Oct.—Yugoslav Notes *re* frontier incidents (*see* *Yugoslavia*).

AUSTRALIA. 19 Oct.—*Communism*. The Communist Party Dissolution Bill passed its final stages in the Senate.

20 Oct.—*Communism*. Applications for injunctions restraining the Government from implementing the Communist Party Dissolution Bill were lodged with the High Court by the Communist Party and by seven trade union organizations.

23 Oct.—*Government Changes*. It was announced that Mr Harrison, the Minister of Defence, who was resident Minister in London, had resigned his portfolio of Defence to become Minister of the Interior in succession to Mr McBride who, in turn, would become Defence Minister.

*Communism*. Communist headquarters in Melbourne, Sydney, Hobart, Perth, and Darwin were raided by the police and their documents seized.

*Strikes*. Railway workers in South Australia came out on strike.

25 Oct.—*Communism*. The High Court opened its hearings of the case brought forward by the Communist Party and seven trade unions, and a direction was given that the interim orders given on 21 October restraining the enforcement of certain provisions of the Communist Party Dissolution Act should continue temporarily. Dr Evatt, K.C., deputy leader of the Opposition, represented one of the unions.

AUSTRIA. 24 Oct.—The Government sent a Note to Gen. Sviridov, the Soviet High Commissioner, protesting against the action of Soviet officials in connection with the recent strikes in reinstating police officers who had been suspended by the Austrian Police President, and refusing to reinstate officials they had illegally dismissed. A copy of the Note was sent to the Allied Council, together with a letter emphasizing that the Soviet interference was a violation of the allied control agreement of June 1946.

26 Oct.—*Budget*. The Finance Minister, presenting his Budget to Parliament, said that expenditure and revenue balanced at nearly 12,000 m. schillings. The 'extraordinary' investment Budget amounted to 700 m. schillings but it was hoped to balance this from current revenue and special sales of goods given to Austria by the Allies. The balanced Budget relied on the maintenance of full employment.

It was learned that for the past six weeks the Russians had refused to allow grain grown in their Zone of occupation to cross into the western Zones.

27 Oct.—The Government sent a fourth Note to the Allied Council protesting against Russian interference in the recent strikes.

The Ministry of the Interior announced that five Communist police chiefs in the Soviet Sector of Vienna who refused to accept their dismissal were liable to prosecution.

BELGIUM. 23 Oct.—*Wages and Prices*. An agreement between the

Government, the Federation of Industry, and the trade unions was announced, whereby the Government undertook to reduce prices by 5 per cent, instead of increasing wages.

25 Oct.—M. van Zeeland in London (*see Great Britain*).

**BENELUX.** 21 Oct.—A Ministerial conference of the Benelux countries ended in Luxembourg after adopting a proposal on agricultural policy.

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.** 23 Oct.—*East African Defence.* A statement issued in Nairobi, summarizing the conclusions of the conference held there the previous week on local defence questions in east and central Africa and Mauritius, said it had been agreed that the colonies should bear a greater share in defence costs. It had also been decided to retain the system of East Africa command instead of returning to the territorial basis. The War Office would in future be the final responsibility for the forces.

25 Oct.—The Kenya Budget, which was presented, provided for a revenue and expenditure of nearly £13 m., the highest in the colony's history. Proposals for reducing the cost of living included the restoration of price control. Taxation was increased as a means of contributing to the increasing expenditure on social services for Africans.

**BURMA.** 25 Oct.—Delegation in Delhi (*see India*).

31 Oct.—Foreign Minister in Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

**CANADA.** 20 Oct.—Foreign trade returns for the eight months from January to August showed that with increased imports from Britain and reduced exports the credit balance with Britain amounted to \$61,100,000 compared with \$253 m. for the same period of 1949.

25 Oct.—Agreement to equip one Dutch Army division (*see Netherlands*).

26 Oct.—Agreement with the U.S.A. on defence co-operation (*see United States*).

*Germany.* It was announced that the Government had decided to take the necessary action in Canada to end the state of war with Germany as soon as possible. This was distinct from any final settlement, and would not affect Germany's obligations on such questions as rights and claims.

21 Oct.—*Korea.* The advance party of Canada's special U.N. brigade embarked for Korea.

**CHILE.** 29 Oct.—*Antarctic.* It was learned that President Videla had signed a decree ordering the construction of a third Chilean military base in the Antarctic.

**CHINA.** 23 Oct.—It was learned from Peking sources that a Nationalist landing in Shantung, designed to organize armed resistance in the province, had been thwarted. Most of the force had been killed in battle, and twenty-five of the ringleaders had been tried and executed.

CHINA (*continued*)

24 Oct.—*Tibet*. The New China news agency reported that Chinese armies had been ordered to advance into Tibet, and quoted a 'political mobilization directive' which told the forces concerned that their task was to liberate the people of Tibet, complete the unification of China, safeguard the frontier regions of the country, and prevent imperialism from invading the territory of the fatherland.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, calling in a broadcast for continued efforts to complete preparations for an attack on the mainland, said that at least 1,600,000 anti-Communist guerrillas and resistance workers were operating there.

26 Oct.—*U.S.A.* Peking radio said that Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, had sent telegrams to the U.N. Secretary-General, and to the presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council listing nine recent incidents in which U.S. pilots had bombed Chinese territory in South Manchuria, and calling on the Security Council to put an end to the U.S. invasion and to order the withdrawal of U.S. aggressive forces in Korea.

Indian Note *re* invasion of Tibet (*see India*).

29 Oct.—Chinese advance in Tibet (*see Tibet*).

30 Oct.—*Korea*. A Peking broadcast reaffirmed that 'the Chinese people are bound to support the war of the Korean people'.

31 Oct.—Reply to Indian Note on Tibet (*see India*).

1 Nov.—Second Indian Note on Tibet (*see India*).

Peking radio reported that Chinese supplies and reinforcements were pouring in to the units marching on Tibet. Describing a battle said to have taken place near Chamdo twelve days earlier, it said that two Britons, two Indians, and twenty high Tibetan officials had been captured. The Peoples' Army had inflicted 4,000 casualties.

COLOMBIA. 25 Oct.—*Korea*. It was announced that the Government had offered 1,000 regular army troops for service with the U.N. forces in Korea.

CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORT IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA. 25 Oct.—A conference on transport in central and southern Africa opened in Johannesburg, attended by delegates from all parts of Africa south of the Sahara, and of Britain, France, Portugal, and Belgium.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 19 Oct.—*Treason Trial*. *Rude Pravo* announced that the State Court at Bratislava had sentenced a number of persons to from 8 to 20 years' imprisonment on charges of high treason and espionage for Yugoslavia.

*Church and State*. Reports reaching the Vatican said that the campaign of terrorism against the Catholic Church continued unabated, with the arrests of priests and the closing of religious houses.

21 Oct.—Prague conference of east European Foreign Ministers on Germany (*see Prague Conference on Germany*).

President Gottwald received Mr Molotov. Mr Zapotocky, the Prime Minister, and Mr Slansky, General Secretary of the Communist Party, were also present.

22 Oct.—*Treason Trial*. It was announced that the Bratislava State Court had sentenced three persons to death and five to terms of imprisonment ranging from life to twelve years on charges of treason, espionage, and assassination.

25 Oct.—It was learned that three 'terrorists' had been executed in Brno.

DENMARK. 26 Oct.—*Government Changes*. Mr Hedtoft's Government resigned after being defeated on a no-confidence vote by 69 votes to 57, the Liberal Radicals abstaining.

27 Oct.—The King asked Mr Eriksen, the Liberal Agrarian Leader, to try to form a Government.

28 Oct.—*Government Changes*. The King approved the new Cabinet of six Liberal Agrarians and six Conservatives under the Premiership of Mr Eriksen. The Foreign Minister was Mr Kraft (Conservative).

1 Nov.—Mr Kristensen, the Finance Minister, spoke in a broadcast of the country's economic difficulties with a balance of payments deficit of 900 m. kroner, and said that sacrifices must be borne by the whole population.

EGYPT. 19 Oct.—Foreign Minister on Egypt's desire for military aid (see *United States*).

21 Oct.—The Prime Minister issued a statement condemning the petition addressed to the King by the Opposition leaders as devoid of truth and unworthy of a reply, and reminding the signatories of the integrity of the judiciary.

27 Oct.—*Muslim Brotherhood*. The Minister of the Interior issued a statement indicating that the Government would approve a revival of the Muslim Brotherhood under suitable control.

28 Oct.—*Britain*. The acting Foreign Minister, Ibrahim Farrag Bey, said in an interview with *Al Ahram* that the Government was determined to secure Egypt's independence and full rights. Describing the British as 'our oppressors to whom we extended aid in time of critical need and who now treat us with ingratitude', he said: 'Occupation of any spot of Egyptian territory is occupation of all Egypt. We will not recognize occupation, by whatever name it goes'.

31 Oct.—The Prime Minister received the British Ambassador.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 27 Oct.—The Council of the O.E.E.C., meeting in Paris, agreed that from 1 February 1951 member countries should raise the proportion of their unrestricted private trade from 60 per cent to 75 per cent. Various loopholes were allowed to meet difficulties connected with raw materials shortages, high tariffs, and the special position of Germany.

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION. 19 Oct.—Russia resumed her seat on the Commission.

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION (*continued*)

26 Oct.—*Japan*. Mr Foster Dulles (U.S.A.) had an initial exchange of views with Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) on the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.

FINLAND. 30 Oct.—*Strikes*. The metal workers, who had been on strike for ten weeks, decided to accept a compromise wages agreement between the trade union federation and the employers' association. (Agreement had already been reached in the timber industry).

FRANCE. 19 Oct.—*Indo-China*. M. Plevén, Prime Minister, addressing the Assembly on Indo-China, emphasized the Government's determination to defend Tongking. He explained that the decision to abandon Kaobang had been taken in July when it was found that French frontier forces were insufficient to prevent the Viet Minh from receiving reinforcements from China. The subsequent disaster, in which 3,312 men had been lost, was due to the fact that the operation had been carried out too slowly, and that the opposing forces had now become a well organized army, with bases in China. He dismissed insinuations that military supplies had been sabotaged and also rejected suggestions of seeking peace with Ho Chi-minh. At the end of the debate, which lasted past midnight, the Assembly approved the Government's Indo-China policy by 353 votes to 215.

20 Oct.—*Soviet Note on German armed police* (*see U.S.S.R.*).

*German Rearmament*. The Parliamentary Socialist Party decided, at a closed session, to oppose the principles of German rearmament as now proposed.

21 Oct.—*German Rearmament*. Gen. de Gaulle, speaking to a mass meeting, expressed the opinion that so long as France was adequately armed and powerfully supported by her oversea allies, the participation of German units in the defence of the Elbe should cause no alarm.

23 Oct.—*Poland*. The Ministry of the Interior announced the arrest of the Polish Vice-Consul at Toulouse, Mr Skhyznia, on suspicion of espionage.

Conviction of four French citizens for espionage (*see Rumania*).

24 Oct.—*German Rearmament*. M. Plevén opened the Assembly debate on German rearmament by outlining the Government's plan for European defence to be submitted to the meeting of North Atlantic Defence Ministers. This, on the lines of Mr Churchill's proposal at Strasbourg, proposed the creation of a European army under a European Minister of Defence who would be responsible to a European authority and would carry out the directives of a Council of Ministers composed of members of the participating countries. The European army, which would be financed by a common budget, and in which the contingents provided by the participating countries would be incorporated at the level of the smallest possible unit, would be used in accordance with the obligations assumed under the Atlantic Treaty. The participating countries which already had national armies would retain control over that part which was not incorporated in the common force.



This plan would solve the question of German rearmament by the same methods as the Schuman Plan and would obviate the danger of the creation of a German army.

Arrest of Vice-Consul at Szczecin (*see Poland*).

25 Oct.—*German Rearmament*. Replying to his critics in the Assembly debate, M. Pleven said that the Government and the Assembly were agreed in opposing the creation of a national German army in any form. Before any German units could play a part in European defence the Schuman Plan must be accepted, the Minister of European Defence must be appointed, and the Assembly to which he would be responsible must be chosen. Replying to a question, he promised that if the plan for a European army was rejected in Washington, France would refuse to sanction the rearmament of Germany. At the end of the debate, which lasted past midnight, the Assembly approved the first part of the Government motion on the creation of a European army by 349 votes to 235, and the second part, opposing German rearmament, by 402 to 168.

*Korea*. A battalion of volunteers sailed for Korea to join the U.N. forces.

26 Oct.—*Defence*. M. Moch, Minister of Defence, opening the Assembly debate on the extension of military service to eighteen months, said that the French contribution to western defence was to be increased from five divisions to ten in 1951, to fifteen in 1952, and to twenty in 1953. Half of these divisions would be kept on a war footing, the rest would be ready to fight within three days of mobilization. Their armament and equipment would be found partly in France, and the Government had already placed certain orders. The tactical air force would eventually consist of twenty-eight interception groups in addition to fighter-bomber groups. Referring to American aid, he said that the U.S.A. had agreed to a grant of 70,000 m. francs for the first half of 1951, and an equivalent sum was expected for the second half. U.S. light bombers had been diverted from Korea and sent to Indo-China. The dispatch of military supplies to France under the Mutual Aid Programme was proceeding without interruption.

27 Oct.—Gen. Juin arrived in Paris from Indo-China.

*Defence*. The Assembly, by 414 votes to 185, adopted the Military Service Bill, extending the period of conscription to eighteen months and abolishing all special exemptions except that of physical disability.

29 Oct.—*German Rearmament*. M. Pleven, addressing the Congress of the U.D.S.R. (Socialist and Democratic Resistance Union) at Lyons, said that the Government's proposals for forming a European army were neither a delaying manoeuvre nor an attempt to discriminate permanently against Germany in the European community. It was essential, however, that the system about to be set up for the common defence of Europe should not contain the seeds of a new conflict, that is to say, it must be safeguarded against the possibility that a revival of the German army might one day involve Europe in a crusade or war of revenge.

Speaking of foreign trade, M. Pleven described the improvement as

FRANCE (*continued*)

spectacular. During the past few months exports had exceeded imports in value for the first time in ten years.

30 Oct.—M. Schuman in Rome (*see Italy*).

31 Oct.—M. Mollet in London (*see Great Britain*).

1 Nov.—M. Moch on European army (*see United States*).

GERMANY. 19 Oct.—*Berlin*. The west Berlin City Assembly passed a resolution stating that the municipal authorities were unable to deal with the problem of the refugees from east Germany seeking asylum in Berlin whose number had recently increased, and asking the Federal Government at Bonn to help.

20 Oct.—*Western Germany*. Dr Adenauer, addressing the first annual conference of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany at Goslar, re-emphasized the perils facing Germany from the east and called on the people to take their share of the burdens in the common defence of Europe against the Russian aggressor. He denied that his Government had committed themselves to German remilitarization, declaring that while they supported the idea of a unified European army under a European command they rejected the idea of a separate German army.

Soviet Note to three western Powers on German police (*see U.S.S.R.*).

21 Oct.—Proposals of east European Foreign Ministers on Germany (*see Prague Conference on Germany*).

*Western Germany*. Dr Adenauer was elected chairman of the all-German Christian Democratic Party at the Goslar conference.

22 Oct.—*Western Germany*. Herr Kaiser, the Federal Minister for All-German questions, speaking at the Christian Democratic conference, said that Europe would only find peace with the re-establishment of a sovereign German State within the frontiers which conformed with her right of self-determination. He gave an assurance that those driven from their homes in the east would one day return. The new statutes of the party, which provided for the representation of the C.D.U. exiled from the Soviet Zone and of members from the provinces east of the Oder-Neisse line, were adopted.

Dr Adenauer, commenting at Goslar on the proposals of the Prague conference, said they were only intended for the gullible. The prerequisite for the setting up of a German Council was free elections throughout the country.

23 Oct.—*Western Germany*. The west German trades union federation published a collection of alleged Communist documents giving instructions for gaining control of union offices in west Germany.

Statement on German rearmament (*see Great Britain*).

24 Oct.—*Western Germany*. Dr Schumacher expressed the Social Democratic Party's rejection of any form of German rearmament, including the provision of German contingents for a west European army, declaring that existing conditions and guarantees offered no effective security to Germany.

Pleven plan for a European army (*see France*).

*Berlin*. The 'freedom bell', presented to Berlin by the Crusade for



Freedom, an American organization, was dedicated by Gen. Clay, the former U.S. Military Governor, at a ceremony attended by Dr Adenauer and three of his Ministers, and the U.S., British, and French High Commissioners. (The Crusade for Freedom was associated with a plan to establish broadcasting stations with programmes directed at countries behind the Iron Curtain.)

*East Germany.* Herr Ackermann, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated in Berlin that his Government was willing to co-operate immediately in the formation of a Constituent Council with equal representation of east and west Germany, as proposed in the Prague declaration.

25 Oct.—Mr Acheson on Prague proposals (*see United States*).

M. Plevén on German rearmament (*see France*).

26 Oct.—*Western Germany.* A day of remembrance for the prisoners of war and deported persons who had not returned from Russia was observed throughout the Federal Republic and west Berlin.

Canadian announcement on ending state of war with Germany (*see Canada*).

27 Oct.—*Eastern Germany.* The Communist press announced that President Pieck and Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, had held a meeting with a thousand west German political leaders and trade unionists, including Communists, Social Democrats, and Christian Democrats, on 22 October, to discuss means of unifying Germany and of opposing the Anglo-U.S. remilitarization schemes.

The official east German news agency issued the text of an appeal to 'the whole German people' by Herr Ulbricht, secretary of the Socialist Unity Party and deputy Prime Minister, to demand urgently the creation of an all-German Constituent Council.

*Berlin.* An east Berlin court passed heavy sentences on two men who had taken part in the recent west Berlin informal plebiscite for free elections throughout the city.

28 Oct.—*West Germany.* Dr Adenauer stated in Bonn that the Government's condition for providing a contingent to the proposed European army was that it should be on a basis of full equality with the other contingents. The German contingent would, however, have nothing in common with the old German army. He also criticized the French plan for its attempt to link the question of Germany's contribution to European defence with the Schuman Plan, and said this gave the impression that France wanted to apply pressure.

29 Oct.—*West Germany.* Dr Schumacher told a Social Democratic party meeting in Frankfurt that the Allied forces in west Germany must be strong enough to defend the Federal Republic east of the Vistula. The Social Democrats would only support German remilitarization if the fate of the western Allies was 'linked with the fate of Germany' and if the Allied forces in west Germany were strong enough to win the first battle.

*Berlin.* It was learned that the west Berlin authorities had decided to cut off supplies of electricity to the Communist-controlled Radio Berlin, which was situated in the British Sector.

GERMANY (*continued*)

30 Oct.—*West Germany*. Dr Adenauer and the French High Commissioner met to discuss the Plevin plan. A statement issued by the information service of the Christian Democratic Union said that the plan ignored current political realities. France's best guarantee for security lay in an understanding with Germany.

31 Oct.—*East Germany*. The text was published of a speech by Herr Ulbricht to the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party, in which, referring to the impending changes in the Government, he said that the politburo had recommended that the Christian Democrats and Liberal Democrats should have the same number of Ministerial posts as in the old Government and that the same principle should be applied in filling local government offices. It was proposed to set up a planning commission to supervise the five-year plan (due to start on 1 January).

*Berlin*. The west Berlin police arrested K. Freitag, vice-president of the Russian-controlled railway system, and F. Frahn, an east Berlin trade union leader, for ordering railwaymen at a station in the British Sector to remove equipment into the Soviet Sector.

1 Nov.—*West Germany*. A statement issued by the Social Democratic Party said that the question of any kind of German contribution to any kind of defence system would mean a change in the Constitution of the Republic. This issue could therefore only be decided on the basis of new elections.

GREAT BRITAIN. 19 Oct.—*Government Changes*. It was announced that Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had resigned because of ill-health and was to be succeeded by Mr Hugh Gaitskell, Minister for Economic Affairs. Mr John Edwards had been appointed Economic Secretary to the Treasury, and the post of Minister for Economic Affairs would be unfilled.

*E.R.P.* Mr Hoffman, the late E.C.A. Administrator, told a press conference of his confidence that Europe could both rearm and continue to make economic progress, so long as there was increased productivity and a much greater degree of economic integration. He later left for the U.S.A.

*Colonies*. Mr Griffiths, Colonial Secretary, presenting the 1949 annual report of the Colonial Development Corporation to the Commons, said that the organization was already beginning to prove its value in spite of the shortage of skilled men. Up to 15 September it had forty-nine undertakings in operation in twenty-two different territories, and a further twenty-eight schemes were being considered.

20 Oct.—Mr Gaitskell returned to London from New York.

Mr Churchill, speaking at the Alamein reunion in London, which was also attended by Field-Marshal Montgomery and Mr Shinwell, Minister of Defence, referred to the danger facing Europe from the east and stressed the importance of creating a European army with the help of the Atlantic Powers. This, he said, could not be effective without the participation of Germany, and he appealed to France not to put any obstacles to this idea of common defence.

Soviet Note on German police (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Further release of Pakistan's sterling balances (*see Pakistan*).

Figures of Anglo-Canadian trade (*see Canada*).

23 Oct.—It was announced that representatives of the U.K. and U.S. Governments had resumed their discussions in South Africa with the Union authorities on uranium production from gold-bearing ores.

*German Rearmament.* A statement issued by the Foreign Office to clear up misunderstanding said that the Government considered—as it had made clear at the New York meeting of the North Atlantic Council—that 'Germany should be enabled to make an appropriate contribution to the build-up of European defence'.

25 Oct.—Mr Bevin received M. van Zeeland, the Belgian Foreign Minister, together with the French, Dutch, and Belgian Ambassadors. Mr Shinwell, the Minister of Defence, Mr Gaitskell, and Mr Gordon-Walker, Minister for Commonwealth Relations, were also present.

27 Oct.—*Colonies.* The accounts of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation, which were published, showed that the total advances made available to the corporations up to 31 March 1950 were £4,485,000 and £33,650,000 respectively.

30 Oct.—Treaty signed with Nepal (*see Nepal*).

31 Oct.—The King's speech at the opening of Parliament reaffirmed the Government's foreign policy, with support for the United Nations, the Commonwealth, and the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties, and promised that further study would be given to plans for promoting the economic development of south and south-east Asia and for the development and welfare of the colonial territories. In home affairs, in spite of the heavy demands of rearmament, the Government would continue to give high priority to housing and would maintain the essentials of their social policy. In order to defend full employment, to ensure the best use of the national resources, and to avoid inflation, legislation would be introduced making available to the Government 'on a permanent basis, but subject to appropriate Parliamentary safeguards, powers to regulate production, distribution, and consumption, and to control prices'.

Mr Churchill, opening the debate on the Address, reaffirmed the Opposition's support of the Government's foreign policy, but strongly criticized their home policy, especially the proposal to give further powers of control to the executive.

Mr Attlee, continuing the debate, said that the Government had noted with great interest the French plan for a European army, and it remained to be seen whether this could be fitted in with the North Atlantic Treaty idea for the common defence of Europe. He reaffirmed the Government's view that Germany should contribute in an appropriate way to European defence. Britain's rearmament programme was proceeding on the basis of the planned expenditure and talks were continuing with the U.S.A. on measures of long-term assistance within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty. Speaking of the country's 'notable economic recovery', he said that strict dollar economy was still necessary and there were obviously grave difficulties ahead. But in view

of the improvement it had been agreed with the U.S. Government to review the question of Marshall aid to Britain. Direct sacrifices lay ahead as a result of the additional expenditure on armaments; the cost of living would be affected and a shortage of raw materials was to be expected. In these circumstances essential controls must obviously be maintained.

*Council of Europe.* Mr Ernest Davies, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office and chief British delegate at the impending meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, received Mr Mollet, the French Minister for European Affairs, who later visited Mr Bevin.

The annual report and accounts of the Overseas Food Corporation were published.

1 Nov.—*Foreign Policy.* Mr Ernest Davies, speaking in the Commons debate on the Address, explained that Britain had abstained from voting on the Spanish issue at the United Nations because her attitude to the Franco regime had not changed. Referring to the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, he said that Britain was prepared to agree to a review of the Statute. The Government would not stand in the way of any nations that wished to federate among themselves or to enter into international agreements, and would see how far they could associate themselves with such agreements.

'*Peace Congress*'. Mr Attlee, addressing the Foreign Press Association, strongly criticized the aims of the Communist-inspired peace conference to be held in Sheffield, and said that under a camouflage of promoting peace its sponsors were trying to paralyse the efforts of the democracies to defend themselves. He gave a warning that the Government must reserve the right to refuse admission to anyone seeking to enter the country for subversive purposes. He also analysed the Stockholm peace appeal, showing that its main motive was not humanitarianism but rather the knowledge that the Cominform countries were not as strong in atomic weapons as the other countries. Agreement to reduce armaments or abstain from the use of certain methods of war were useless without the common desire for peace and the will to agree.

GREECE. 19 Oct.—Greek rebels in Poland (*see Poland*).

HUNGARY. 28 Oct.—A report to the central committee of the Workers' Party by Mr Rakosi, the deputy Prime Minister, on the trial of Hungarian Social Democratic leaders, which was broadcast, accused the British Labour Party of having organized Hungarian Social Democrats as spies for the British and U.S. Intelligence Services.

INDIA. 25 Oct.—*Burma.* It was learned that a Burmese delegation, headed by Saw Hkun Hkio, the Foreign Minister, had arrived in Delhi for informal negotiations on matters of common interest.

26 Oct.—*Tibet.* The Government sent a Note to the Chinese Peoples' Government, expressing 'surprise and regret' at their decision to invade Tibet.

29 Oct.—*Assam*. The general secretary of the Assam Provincial Congress committee said that Communist terrorism in the Sibsagar area of Upper Assam was now under control; 400 arrests had been made.

30 Oct.—*Tibet*. A spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs confirmed that the Tibetan Government had asked India for diplomatic, but not military, help in settling the dispute arising from China's invasion of Tibet.

31 Oct.—*Tibet*. The Government received a Chinese Note, dated 30 October, replying to their Note on Tibet. It declared that Tibet was an integral part of Chinese territory and the problem of Tibet a domestic problem for China. India's criticism of China's policy was evidently caused by foreign influences hostile to China.

1 Nov.—*Tibet*. The Government's reply, dated 31 October, to the Chinese Note, indignantly rejected the allegation of foreign influence on India's policy. After discussing the 'legitimate Tibetan claim to autonomy within the framework of Chinese suzerainty', it declared that China was completely unjustified in trying to impose a decision by force. In view of developments, the Government could no longer advise the Tibetan delegation to proceed to Peking for negotiations unless the Chinese Government called a halt to their troops advancing in Tibet. The Note emphasized that India had no political or territorial ambitions in Tibet.

INDO-CHINA. 19 Oct.—M. Letourneau and Gen. Juin arrived by air at Hanoi.

A military spokesman in Saigon said that Viet Minh losses since 1 October in the Red River delta, Annam, and Cochinchina amounted to over 2,000 killed and that in the frontier zone they had suffered at least 8,000 casualties.

M. Pleven's speech (*see France*).

French wounded from Thatkhe began to arrive at Hanoi, in accordance with arrangements made between the French and Viet Minh Red Cross organizations.

20 Oct.—A staff conference was held at Hanoi, attended by M. Letourneau, Gen. Juin, M. Pignon, the High Commissioner, and Gen. Carpentier, the Commander-in-Chief.

22 Oct.—It was announced that French forces had evacuated Langson and Loc Binh, two further frontier posts. M. Letourneau told a press conference at Hanoi that there were no plans for a further retreat—a pledge also made by Gen. Juin. The French were confident of holding the Tongking delta. M. Pignon spoke of the military reorganization and said that when it was complete the offensive would begin.

Mr Heath, the U.S. Minister to the Associated States, presented his letters of credence to the Emperor Bao Dai, who had returned to Dalat from France.

23 Oct.—It was learned that French and Viet Nameese forces had withdrawn after fierce fighting from Chuc Phai-san, about twenty miles

INDO-CHINA (*continued*)

north-east of Tienyen. Viet Minh attacks were also reported in the Red River delta area but in each case they were repelled. A French spokesman in Saigon said that guerrilla raids were increasing in Cochinchina and that concentrations were now reappearing twenty-five miles north of Saigon.

24 Oct.—It was learned that French forces had recaptured Chuc Phai-san but that Viet Minh pressure continued against Tienyen.

25 Oct.—It was announced in Saigon that civilians were leaving Laokay and that the port of Muong Khuong, twenty miles to the north-east, had been abandoned. A French attack on Viet Minh forces in the Banphiet sector, just east of Laokay, was evidence of the growing threat to this area. In the Red River delta region, it was learned that French and Viet Nameese forces had reoccupied Thanmai, twenty miles west of Monkay.

It was learned that the Viet Minh radio had ordered young Chinese 'democrats' in Indo-China to report to military training camps in zones controlled by the insurgents.

26 Oct.—Gen. Juin, in a statement to the press before leaving for France, said that the aim of the French and Viet Nameese troops should be two-fold—to drive the rebels back to the frontier and to pacify the regions held by them. The reoccupation of the frontier line had both a military and a political value. The task of pacification was essentially one for the Viet Nameese army.

M. Letourneau left Saigon for further visits in the Associated States before returning to Paris.

Viet Minh attacks in the Laokay area continued. On the east coast a French troop train was derailed by insurgents a little north of Hué.

28 Oct.—Forty fighter bombers, supplied under the American military aid programme, were delivered at Saigon.

29 Oct.—It was announced that the frontier post of Dinh Lap, south-east of Langson, had been evacuated by the French. It was learned that the garrison withdrawn from Banphiet had moved to a position near Pholu, on the Red River, twenty miles downstream from Laokay, where it had broken up concentrations of Viet Minh rafts.

30 Oct.—It was learned that Viet Minh forces had established a bridgehead on the western bank of the Red River at the level of Pholu. Viet Minh attacks round Laokay continued, though the air field, which had recently been under fire, was known to be again in full use by the French.

1 Nov.—It was learned that the French had recaptured Dinh Lap.

INDONESIA. 1 Nov.—Indonesian statement on Dutch New Guinea (*see Netherlands*).

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS. 21 Oct.—*Schuman Plan*. A two-day meeting of the Committee of the I.C.F.T.U. in Paris ended with a resolution, passed unanimously, with Britain and Sweden abstaining, approving the funda-



mental principles of the Schuman Plan, while reserving judgement on the methods of implementing them.

1 Nov.—A conference of European Trade Union leaders in Brussels ended after agreeing on recommendations for the development of international trade union education.

A conference to establish a European regional organization of the I.C.F.T.U. opened later in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. 21 Oct.—The four Red Cross conventions adopted on 11 August 1949 (*see vol. V, p. 537*) came into force.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE. 21 Oct.—A meeting of Comisco ended in Paris after recommending that a study group should meet in December to consider the question of German rearmament and after deciding to appoint a working party to discuss the social, political, and economic aspects of European unity. A resolution was also passed giving qualified approval to the Schuman Plan.

ITALY. 19 Oct.—*E.R.P.* Mr Dayton, chief of the E.C.A. mission, addressing the American Chamber of Commerce in Genoa, strongly criticized the Italian industrialists, many of whom, while paying lip-service to the idea of raising the standard of living, were actually only concerned with high profits and high prices. He also complained that little was being done to remove Communists from the plants and said that through inaction the business men could let the leadership of one of the largest untapped markets in Europe fall into the willing hands of Stalin.

20 Oct.—It was learned that representatives of the Confederation of Industrialists and of the three Labour unions had reached agreement on the question of dismissals of individual workers, and decided to set up a new board of conciliation and arbitration.

21 Oct.—*E.R.P.* Mr Dayton, speaking in Milan at the end of his tour of industrial centres of northern Italy, reaffirmed his criticism of the Government and the industrialists, but spoke approvingly of the Government's 1,600,000 m. lire investment programme.

Dr Costa, president of the Employers' Federation, gave an interview in which he refuted Mr Dayton's charges of circumspection on the part of the industrialists and their non-co-operation with the Marshall Plan.

23 Oct.—Trade agreement with Switzerland (*see Switzerland*).

26 Oct.—Signor Saragat resigned the secretaryship of the Social Democrat Party but agreed to retain his post until the unification planned with Signor Silone's Social Democrats.

28 Oct.—*European Defence.* Count Sforza, Foreign Minister, speaking at the Milan Institute of International Studies, expressed support for the French plan for an integrated European defence within the general framework of the Council of Europe, and emphasized the importance for French and Italian security of concluding some sort of European

ITALY (*continued*)

federation with which all members of the Council of Europe would be associated, even those who at this stage were unwilling to give up any part of their national sovereignty.

*Communism.* Signor Scelba, Minister of the Interior, spoke in the Chamber of the Communist threat in Italy and said that the Government could place no faith in their conciliatory proposals so long as their subversive activities continued.

29 Oct.—A rally of the non-Communist Resistance Federation proposed a ten-point programme for combating Communist fifth column activity in Italy. The Prime Minister expressed his approval.

30 Oct.—M. Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, arrived in Rome.

JAPAN. 26 Oct.—It was learned that a further 3,000 ex-army and navy officers had been released from the 'purge', with the approval of allied headquarters. Most of those affected were commissioned in 1945.

KOREA. 20 Oct.—A large force of U.S. paratroops, with guns and vehicles, was dropped at Sukchon and Sunchon, twenty miles north of Pyongyang, in an attempt to cut off retreating enemy troops. The operation was watched by Gen. MacArthur, who later landed at Pyongyang—now completely in allied hands—and conferred there with Gen. Walker and Gen. Stratemeyer.

It was learned that South Korean troops had reached Samho, on the east coast, and taken Sondang and Tokung, further inland.

21 Oct.—A second force of U.S. paratroops was dropped in the Sukchon-Sunchon area where an American column from Pyongyang had already linked up with the first force. Other U.S. forces captured the port of Chinnampo, south-west of Pyongyang, cutting off the last avenue of escape for the North Koreans, estimated at 35,000 in this area.

22 Oct.—The advance of U.N. forces continued, the most northerly point being reached by South Korean troops at Sinpo, on the east coast, some eighty miles south of the Manchurian border. The only organized resistance reported was at Yongyu, some twenty miles north of Pyongyang, where the British Commonwealth Brigade later succeeded in contacting the U.S. paratroops in the Sukchon-Sunchon area, and continued to push north. U.N. troops continued to mop up in rear areas. The North Korean Government was reported to have set up a new capital near the Manchurian border.

A party of American prisoners of war who had escaped from their captors while being taken north said on arrival in Pyongyang that over seventy of their fellow prisoners had recently been shot by the North Koreans.

President Syngman Rhee reaffirmed that his Government would establish its authority in North Korea without U.N. or other intervention, and that U.N. participation should be limited to advice and observation.

23 Oct.—The South Koreans continued to drive northward, meeting little opposition. In the east one column was reported to be north of Cho, within sixty-five miles of Manchuria; on the central front their troops were believed to be driving on from Huichon towards Kanggye and in the west a task force was reported to have captured Anju and other elements to have crossed the Chongchon River at Kunu. It was learned that British Commonwealth forces had also crossed the Chongchon, north-west of Sinanju. The number of North Korean prisoners was estimated at 130,000.

It was learned that a civil administration of North Koreans had been set up in Pyongyang on the orders of Gen. MacArthur.

24 Oct.—An American fighter plane, operating three miles south of the Manchurian border, was hit by anti-aircraft fire from the Chinese side of the border, according to an Air Force statement in Washington.

25 Oct.—A big U.S. landing operation began at Wonsan, on the east coast. South Korean troops, moving up the east coast, advanced beyond Tanchon. In the central sector South Korean troops moving north-west from Huichon were believed to have reached positions within thirty-two miles of the Manchurian border. In the west, the British Commonwealth Brigade, joined by U.S. troops, advanced in the direction of Sinuiju, on the Yalu, opposite Antung in Manchuria. U.N. planes attacked a concentration of vehicles near Kanggye.

Newly-arrived Filipino troops were reported to be dealing with guerrillas round Taegu.

26 Oct.—A South Korean regiment entered Chosan, three miles from the Manchurian border, after an unopposed march of eighteen miles from Kojang. Stiffening resistance was reported elsewhere, especially in the western sector just north of Sinanju and north-east of this town at Unsan. On the east coast U.S. Marines began moving inland from Wonsan.

27 Oct.—It was learned that scattered groups of North Korean troops operating in the rear of the South Korean advance were causing increasing trouble. In the east two battalions of U.N. Marines were sent thirty miles south of Wonsan to stop raids by a Communist force estimated at 4,000 men. South Korean troops near Unsan, fifty miles south of their forward positions at Chosan, repelled an enemy attack after an all-day battle. In the west, British Commonwealth forces crossed the Taeryong River in strength at Pakchon, fifty miles north of Pyongyang, and advanced eight miles to the west against stiff resistance. U.S. troops also crossed the river and moved north towards Taecheon.

Persistent reports circulated that a number of Chinese troops from Manchuria had recently joined the North Koreans.

28 Oct.—An American division landed unopposed at Iwon on the east coast, seventy-five miles from the Manchurian border. British Marines landed on Cho Island, south-west of Pyongyang.

29 Oct.—It was learned that British Commonwealth troops moving up the west coast had entered Chongju. Fierce resistance against the South Koreans was reported further north at Onjong and near Unsan, and also on the east coast round Songjin. It was learned that U.S.

KOREA (*continued*)

Marines had occupied Kojo, thirty miles south of Wonsan after suffering heavy casualties in an ambush.

30 Oct.—An enemy force, estimated at over 10,000 men and said to contain at least one Chinese Communist regiment, was reported to be attacking a South Korean force some ten miles south of Changjin in a drive for Hamhung, on the east coast. In the west the North Korean attacks continued, causing a South Korean retreat, with heavy casualties, from the neighbourhood of Onjong. It was learned that the South Korean detachment which had established itself near the Manchurian border at Chosan had withdrawn thirty miles to Sangpa. The advance of U.S. and British Commonwealth troops in the west continued, with the Americans only three miles from Kusong.

31 Oct.—Following the capture by British Commonwealth troops of Chongju, on the west coastal road, a U.S. tank column swept on, captured Sonchon, and advanced against little opposition to within thirty-two miles of Sinuiju. Further inland other U.S. troops, having captured Kusong, continued their advance. Thirty miles east of Kusong a South Korean regiment was thrown back two miles by a Communist attack. On the east coast South Korean troops were reported to have entered Kilchu, about 100 miles from the Soviet border.

1 Nov.—U.S. forces in the west continued their advance against stiffening resistance, one regiment reaching a point about twenty miles from Sinuiju and a second regiment moving up the Kusong-Sakchu road to Paegun. To their south-east, near Unsan, South Korean troops fell back a further four miles against strong enemy attacks and suffered heavy casualties. U.S. troops sent to the assistance of the South Koreans also came under attack. It was learned that the North Koreans had recaptured Huichon and set up a road block ten miles to the south. Enemy jet fighters were reported over the battlefield for the first time.

It was learned that the North Korean wireless station at Sinuiju had announced that Chinese Army units had taken up positions in those parts of Manchuria which were adjacent to the Yalu River power stations and installations. The South Korean Minister of Industry was reported to have announced his Government's willingness to negotiate on sharing the output of these plants with the Chinese.

MADAGASCAR. 20 Oct.—Sir Edward Twining, the Governor of Tanganyika, arrived in Madagascar on an official visit.

MALAYA. 20 Oct.—Emergency measures were announced to control entry into the Federation from Thailand.

22 Oct.—It was learned that Lau Mah, one of the chief bandit leaders, had been killed in an engagement near Sungei Siput in December last.

23 Oct.—Eleven Malayan woodcutters, armed with knives and axes, killed four armed bandits in the Mersing area of Johore, and put a fifth to flight.

26 Oct.—The secretary of the Penang branch of the Malayan Chinese Association was shot and seriously wounded by an unknown assailant in Penang.

31 Oct.—A Frenchman employed on the Johore Labus oil palm estate and a Malay special constable were killed in a bandit ambush.

1 Nov.—One British and one Malay police officer and a Malay driver were killed in a bandit ambush in Johore.

MALTA. 28 Oct.—The Government was defeated on a motion for the adjournment.

NEPAL. 30 Oct.—A treaty of peace and friendship with Britain was signed in Katmandu.

NETHERLANDS. 25 Oct.—*Defence.* It was announced that Canada had agreed to equip one Dutch Army division within the framework of the Atlantic Treaty mutual defence assistance programme.

26 Oct.—*Korea.* A battalion of volunteers embarked for South Korea.

1 Nov.—*Dutch New Guinea.* Mr Mohammed Yamin, spokesman of an Indonesian Parliamentary mission visiting the country, said that its task was to inform the Dutch Parliament and people of the Indonesian attitude to Dutch New Guinea. If this territory were not transferred to Indonesia before 27 December it would be difficult to guarantee the safety of Dutch interests in Indonesia.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 24 Oct.—The Council of Deputies issued a statement at the conclusion of their meetings announcing the decision to set up an economic and financial group in Paris drawn from the delegations to the O.E.E.C. of the twelve Atlantic Treaty countries. The Military Committee met in Washington.

26 Oct.—It was announced that the Military Committee had reached agreement on measures for the defence of the area in an emergency, for recommendation to the Defence Ministers. These recommendations included the creation of an integrated defence force for the European area; general provisions for the appointment of a supreme commander for the European area, and his mission; the size of the forces to be contributed by each nation, and the setting up of a military standardization agency for training and material.

28 Oct.—The Defence Committee met in Washington.

31 Oct.—A statement issued by the Defence Ministers on the adjournment of their discussions said that they had 'reaffirmed the importance, subject to adequate safeguards, of a German contribution to the building up of the defence of Europe. In view of the complexity of the problem, they referred the matter to the Council deputies and the military committee for further study. The French proposal involves far-reaching implications . . . which the Ministers considered would require a further study by Governments'. The Ministers had also: (1) approved actions by the Military Production and Supply Board; (2)

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY (*continued*)

agreed to the Military Committee's recommendations on the forces to be provided by each member country; (3) defined principles to ensure the effectiveness of military training and mobilization procedures, and (4) approved the establishment, when required, of a supreme command organization.

The Military Committee held a preliminary meeting on the questions referred to it by the Defence Committee.

**PAKISTAN.** 20 Oct.—*Sterling Balances.* It was announced that the British Government had agreed to release a further £2,500,000 from Pakistan's blocked sterling balances to meet 'exceptional requirements of foreign exchange' up to the end of December.

*Constitutional Changes.* It was learned that the Assembly had approved a Bill to amend certain clauses of the 1935 Government of India Act and the 1947 India Independence Act, thus abolishing the requirement that final approval of any Bill be given in the King's name, and making it impossible to sue the central or provincial Governments in the courts of Britain.

23 Oct.—Ten people were reported killed and forty-four, including thirty-six policemen, injured in rioting at Hyderabad, Sind.

31 Oct.—*Burma.* The Burmese Foreign Minister arrived at Peshawar from Karachi to meet Mr Liaquat Ali Khan who was visiting the North-West Frontier Province.

**PALESTINE.** 30 Oct.—*Israel: Government Changes.* Mr Ben Gurion told Parliament that he had formed a Coalition Cabinet from representatives of the Labour Party (Mapai), the orthodox religious *bloc*, excluding the Mizrahi Party, the Progressive Party, the Sephardim, and one non-party member. The Ministers included: Mr Ben Gurion, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence; Mr Kaplan, Finance; Mr Sharett, Foreign Affairs, and Mr Shapiro, Interior. The Prime Minister said the Government would concentrate on the 1949 four-year plan and the recent economic reforms.

1 Nov.—*Israel.* The Government obtained a vote of confidence in Parliament by 69 votes to 42, with 2 abstentions. Mr Ben Gurion, winding up the debate, promised a continuation of economic controls together with measures to raise the standard of living. The Government considered that national security depended equally on immigration and improvement of the armed forces. Since May 1948 a total of 510,000 immigrants had reached Israel.

**PERSIA.** 19 Oct.—Technical co-operation agreement with the U.S.A. (*see United States*).

**PHILIPPINES.** 28 Oct.—*Bell Report.* The report of the U.S. Economic Survey Mission—the Bell report—was handed to President Quirino by the U.S. Ambassador, with an accompanying letter from President Truman, and subsequently made public. It recommended



that the U.S. Government provide \$250 m. in grants and loans to help carry out a five-year programme of economic development, on condition that the Philippines Government undertook a series of specified reforms to eliminate the inefficiency and corruption which the mission had found prevalent.

**POLAND.** 19 Oct.—Reports reaching London said that numbers of Greek Communist rebel soldiers had recently been arriving in Poland by sea from Albania.

23 Oct.—Arrest of Vice-Consul at Toulouse (*see France*).

24 Oct.—M. Estrade, the French Vice-Consul at Szczecin, was arrested.

29 Oct.—*Currency Revaluation.* It was announced that the currency was to be revalued to bring the Polish zloty into line with the Russian rouble. During the following ten days the existing banknotes would be exchanged at the rate of 100 old zlotys to one new zloty. Savings accounts and all bank deposits would be revalued at the rate of 100 old to three new zlotys. Wages would be reduced at this special rate of 100 to three and steps were being taken to bring about a similar reduction in retail prices. All foreign currency, gold, or other precious metals must be surrendered on pain of death or other severe penalty.

**PRAGUE CONFERENCE ON GERMANY.** 21 Oct.—A two-day conference on Germany between Mr Molotov, the Soviet deputy Prime Minister, the Foreign Ministers of Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Poland, and an Albanian representative ended in Prague. A statement was issued denouncing as illegal the New York decisions by the British, French, and U.S. Foreign Ministers (*see p. 612*), and putting forward four proposals. There were; (1) a declaration to be issued by the Governments of the U.S.A., Britain, France, and the U.S.S.R., stating that they would not permit the remilitarization of Germany and its inclusion in any plans of aggression, and would consistently carry out the Potsdam decisions to build a unified, democratic, and peace-loving Germany; (2) the removal of all restrictions on the development of a German peace economy and the prevention of a restoration of German war potential; (3) immediate conclusion of a German peace treaty with the restoration of the unity of Germany, in accordance with Potsdam, followed by the withdrawal from Germany, within a year, of all occupation forces; (4) the formation of an all-German Constituent Council, formed on a basis of parity between representatives of east and west Germany, to prepare for the formation of an all-German sovereign democratic Government. The Council would submit its proposals for the joint approval of the four Powers and would be consulted, until the formation of a Government, on the drawing up of the peace treaty. In certain circumstances a plebiscite of the German people might be held on this proposal.

**PUERTO RICO.** 30 Oct.—*Revolt.* Several persons were killed and wounded when Nationalists fired on the Governor's palace in San

PUERTO RICO (*continued*)

Juan and attacked police stations in three other towns. (The Nationalists, or Independence Party, opposed the new Constitution and demanded the complete independence of the island from the U.S.A.).

1 Nov.—Nationalist attempt to assassinate President Truman (*see United States*).

It was learned that thirty-three people had been killed in the local revolt and about thirty-four injured. Seventy-two Nationalists had been arrested.

RUMANIA. 23 Oct.—*France*. Three persons were sentenced to death and seven, including four French citizens, to long terms of imprisonment on charges of high treason and espionage 'under the direction of the French military attaché'.

SOUTH AFRICA. 19 Oct.—*Government Changes*. It was learned that Mr Viljoen, a leading member of the Afrikaner Party, had been appointed Minister of Mines, and Dr Verwoerd, deputy leader of the Transvaal Nationalists, Minister of Native Affairs.

23 Oct.—Resumption of three-Power discussions on uranium production (*see Great Britain*).

SPAIN. 19 Oct.—Gen. Franco, accompanied by the Ministers of the Interior, Air, Industry and Commerce, and Public Works, arrived at Ifni on the first stage of a trip to Spanish possessions in West Africa.

U.S. ban on entry of Falangists (*see United States*).

22 Oct.—A system of State-controlled cheap exchange for essential imports was introduced.

27 Oct.—Gen. Franco, speaking at Las Palmas, attacked those 'false democrats' who let Spain go hungry while 'dollars are being ladled out' to the rest of the world. He emphasized that it was Spain that had given the lead in the anti-Communist campaign.

31 Oct.—Vote to revoke 1946 restrictions on Spain (*see U.N. General Assembly, Political Committee*).

SWEDEN. 29 Oct.—King Gustav V died, aged ninety-two, after a reign of nearly forty-three years.

30 Oct.—King Gustav VI was installed in office.

SWITZERLAND. 23 Oct.—*Trade Agreement*. It was learned that a trade and payments agreement with Italy had been signed in Berne.

25 Oct.—*E.R.P.* The National Council, by 130 votes to 5, authorized the Government to ratify Switzerland's adherence to the European Payments Union.

SYRIA. 30 Oct.—Gen. Hinnawi, who led the revolt against President Husni Zaim in August 1949, was shot dead in Beirut. His assailant was arrested.

THAILAND. 30 Oct.—\$25,400,000 loan (*see U.N. International Bank*).

TIBET.—24 Oct.—Chinese invasion ordered (*see China*).

27 Oct.—Indian Note to China *re* invasion of Tibet (*see India*).

29 Oct.—It was learned that the Government had confirmed reports that Chinese troops had invaded western Sikang and that certain frontier posts had fallen, including Chamdo, on the direct road to Lhasa.

30 Oct.—Request for India's diplomatic assistance (*see India*).

It was learned that Chinese troops had reached Pemba, about 250 miles, as the crow flies, from Lhasa.

1 Nov.—Indian Note to China on Tibet (*see India*).

Peking radio on Tibet campaign (*see China*).

TURKEY. 19 Oct.—\$9 m. loan to Turkey (*see U.N. International Bank*).

1 Nov.—*Foreign Policy*. President Bayer, speaking at the opening of Parliament, made it clear that Turkey's foreign policy remained basically unchanged, relying on the principles of collective security and regarding the alliance with Britain as one of its cornerstones.

## UNITED NATIONS

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

30 Oct.—*Korea*. The Council approved plans for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea. The U.S.S.R. and two satellites abstained.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

24 Oct.—*President Truman's Speech*. President Truman, addressing the Assembly on the fifth anniversary of the United Nations, expressed his belief that the threat of another great international war could be averted through the means provided by the United Nations. These were: (1) negotiation; (2) collective security, and (3) disarmament. The U.S.A. believed in negotiations and insisted only that they should be entered into in good faith. But experience had shown that by themselves negotiations were not enough to save the peace. It had been hoped five years ago that international co-operation would be sufficient to prevent aggression. But while some countries had disarmed others continued to maintain large forces and, as the invasion of Korea had shown, there were some who would resort to outright war, contrary to the principles of the Charter, if it suited their ends. In these circumstances the United Nations had no choice but to build up the collective strength of its members to curb aggression and to be prepared to use force. At the same time it was necessary to continue to strive through the United Nations for the international control of atomic energy and for the reduction of armaments and armed forces. Any successful disarmament plan must rest on three basic principles: (1) it must include all kinds of weapons; outlawing any particular type of weapon was not enough; (2) it must be based on unanimous agreement; (3) its safeguards must be absolutely foolproof, allowing continuous supervision

U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY (*continued*)

and free and open interchange of information across national borders. The two disarmament commissions had already done valuable work on some of the technical problems confronting them. It might now be useful to consider how their work could be brought more closely together, possibly by consolidating the two bodies into one. Until, however, an effective system of disarmament was established, it was essential to continue arming the world against aggression.

31 Oct.—*Secretary-General*. A proposal by the Soviet delegate to defer discussion of the proposal to reappoint Mr Trygve Lie as Secretary-General was defeated by 45 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions. During the debate Mr Vyshinsky said that if Mr Lie's term of office was extended the Soviet Government would not recognize him or deal with him as Secretary-General.

1 Nov.—*Secretary-General*. The Assembly decided by 46 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions to prolong Mr Trygve Lie's term of office for three years.

*Political Committee*

19 Oct.—*U.S. Security Plan*. The complete text of the Acheson proposals was adopted by 50 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions (India, Syria, Argentina). The Soviet delegate described the plan as a clear violation of the Charter but agreed that Russia should be one of the fourteen States serving on the peace observation commission. A Soviet motion calling on the Security Council to take steps to implement the military clauses of the Charter, subject to a French amendment that this should be regarded as complementary to the decisions under the Acheson Plan, was adopted by 49 votes, with 9 abstentions. A further Soviet proposal for consultations by the great Powers, according to article 106, was rejected by 34 votes to 6, with 18 abstentions.

21 Oct.—*Great-Power Talks*. The committee, including the five great Powers, agreed unanimously to an amended Iraqi-Syrian proposal that the five permanent members of the Security Council should consult collectively or otherwise on all problems likely to threaten international peace. A Soviet proposal that the People's Republic of China be specifically mentioned as one of the five Powers concerned was rejected by 26 votes to 13, with 17 abstentions.

23 Oct.—*Soviet Peace Plan*. Mr Vyshinsky introduced a Soviet proposal for 'the strengthening of peace' under which the Assembly would condemn war propaganda and unconditionally prohibit atomic weapons, with the provision that the first Power to use them would be treated as a war criminal. The five great Powers were urged to conclude a pact for strengthening peace and, as a first step towards disarmament, to reduce their armed forces by one-third within one year. He supported his proposals by reaffirming the peaceful policy of his Government which he contrasted with the aggressive policy of other countries, and insisted on the possibility of the peaceful coexistence of the Communist and capitalist systems. He also dwelt at length on the essential honesty of the Soviet plan for the control of atomic energy, declaring

that the proposed international commission would have the right of inspection everywhere without being subject to the veto.

25 Oct.—*Soviet Peace Plan*. Scepticism about the Soviet proposals was expressed by the tabling of an alternative draft sponsored jointly by the Netherlands, U.S.A., Britain, France, Lebanon, and Mexico, recognizing that any form of aggression, including the fomenting of civil strife, was one of the gravest crimes against the peace, and calling for international control of atomic energy on the basis already approved by the Assembly, together with regulation of armaments and armed forces under U.N. control.

26 Oct.—*Soviet Peace Plan*. The British and U.S. delegates were among the speakers who criticized the Soviet proposals on the grounds that they were inconsistent with Soviet policy and must therefore be regarded with suspicion. Russian insistence on condemning atomic warfare to the exclusion of all other types of warfare was also questioned.

30 Oct.—*Soviet Peace Plan*. The Soviet proposals were rejected in a series of votes, the main objection being rather their motives than their actual terms.

31 Oct.—*Spain*. A motion sponsored by seven Latin American countries and the Philippines, seeking to revoke the restrictions imposed on Spain by the 1946 resolution, was adopted in the *ad hoc* committee by 37 votes (including the U.S.A.) to 10 (5 Soviet States, Yugoslavia, Uruguay, Guatemala, Mexico, and Israel), with 12 abstentions (including Britain).

#### INTERNATIONAL BANK

19 Oct.—The Bank extended a \$9 m. loan to the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey.

30 Oct.—It was announced that three loans totalling \$25,400,000 had been assigned to Thailand for development.

#### MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

26 Oct.—The Soviet delegation attended a meeting of the committee after a nine months' boycott.

#### SECRETARIAT

19 Oct.—The U.S. delegate submitted a letter to the Secretary General admitting that two U.S. aircraft had accidentally violated the Soviet frontier on 8 October and that the U.S. Government expressed their regret and offered to pay damages.

1 Nov.—Extension of Mr Lie's term of office (*see U.N. General Assembly*).

#### SECURITY COUNCIL

26 Oct.—Chinese complaint *re* U.S. air attacks on Manchuria (*see China*).

30 Oct.—At a closed meeting of the Council the Soviet delegate again expressed his opposition to the extension of Mr Trygve Lie's term of office as Secretary-General.

UNITED STATES. 19 Oct.—*Formosa*. President Truman told a press conference that there had been no need for him to discuss Formosa with Gen. MacArthur because the Administration's policy there had been settled several weeks earlier and the General had accepted it.

U.S. apology for violation of Soviet frontier (*see U.N. Secretariat*).

*Persia*. Mr Waynick, the acting Administrator of the Point Four programme, announced that a technical co-operation agreement had been signed in Teheran between the U.S.A. and Persia. This was the first major project under the Point Four programme, and the funds provided by the U.S.A.—\$500,000 in the current fiscal year—would be used for raising the standard of living in rural areas in Persia.

*Egypt*. Mohammed Salah-el-Din Bey, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, complained at a press conference that Egypt was being discriminated against because she was excluded from the military aid programme, unlike Turkey, Greece, and Persia. Egypt was willing to make troops available for U.N. service but they must be properly equipped.

*Spain*. It was learned that the Department of Justice had ordered that members of the Spanish Falangist Party be barred, under the provisions of the new Internal Security Act, from entering the country.

20 Oct.—*Korea*. The Assistant Secretary of the Army said that according to Gen. MacArthur's preliminary estimates the relief needs of South Korea from now until July next would be 1,682,000 tons of food and other supplies, costing some \$146,500,000.

*Yugoslavia*. The Government received a Yugoslav Note asking for help in meeting food shortages caused by drought.

Soviet Note on German armed police (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Mr Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State and Secretary of War, died, aged eighty-three.

22 Oct.—*Korea*. Admiral Smith, commander of the U.N. blockade and escort force in Korea, told correspondents that a 30-mile long mine-field off Wonsan had been laid with Soviet mines under Russian supervision.

23 Oct.—*Communism*. The Department of Justice announced that ten alien Communists had been arrested under the provisions of the new security legislation and that seventy-six were being rounded up.

24 Oct.—President Truman's speech (*see U.N. General Assembly*).

25 Oct.—*Germany*. Mr Acheson, commenting at a press conference on the Prague proposals on Germany, said they contained nothing new. The question of the demilitarization of Germany had already been agreed at Potsdam and any new appeal on the subject should be addressed to Russia, since the only remilitarization was in the Soviet Zone. The demand for the removal of restrictions on the development of a German peace time economy should also have been addressed to Russia, for the U.S.A. had spent billions of dollars trying to restore the German economy and made countless efforts to centralize the German economy, in the face of consistent Soviet opposition. As for a peace treaty, this, he reaffirmed, could not be made in the absence of a unified national democratic Government in Germany. The fourth proposal for an all-German Constituent Council was equally unconvincing. How



would the representatives be appointed and why should the 18 m. captive Germans in the east have equal representation with the 47 m. free Germans in the west? Such a proposal violated the most elementary ideas of democracy. This was not the time for Soviet generalizations about disarmament and peace and German unity. Action was needed—the disbanding of the threatening east German army and the holding of free democratic elections in all Germany.

*Yugoslavia.* Referring to measures being considered to help meet the Yugoslav food shortage, Mr Acheson said that as an emergency step the Export-Import Bank had released for the purchase of food \$2 m. from the \$15 m. credit extended to Yugoslavia in August for the purchase of raw materials and machinery.

*French Plan for European Defence.* Mr Acheson also said that the Government welcomed the French initiative, which required further study. Meanwhile the Government hoped for every possible success in the Schuman Plan.

26 Oct.—*Canada-U.S. Agreement.* An exchange of Notes with Canada was signed in Washington giving effect to a 'statement of principles for economic co-operation' in the field of defence, on the lines of the Hyde Park agreement of 1941.

28 Oct.—Publication of the Bell report (*see Philippines*).

30 Oct.—Puerto Rican revolt (*see Puerto Rico*).

31 Oct.—*E.R.P.* The E.C.A. announced that as a result of improved economic conditions agreement had been reached with the British Government to review Britain's need for future Marshall Aid. Any new relationship between the E.C.A. and Britain would be one of standby rather than of termination.

1 Nov.—Two armed Puerto Rican Nationalists tried to force their way into President Truman's residence at Blair House with intent to assassinate him. In an exchange of shots with the President's body-guard one of the intruders, G. Torresola, was killed and the other, O. Collazo, wounded. One guard was killed and two wounded.

Two bombs were thrown into the Puerto Rican Government offices in New York, causing little damage.

*European Army.* M. Moch, the French Defence Minister, told a press conference in Washington that while France would never agree to the formation of German army divisions in the proposed west European army, she would approve the inclusion in such an army of German units of battalion strength—between 800 and 1,200 men. Explaining the proposed arrangements for building up a European army, he said there would be twenty divisions by the end of 1950, thirty by the end of 1951, and forty by the end of 1952. Half of these at every stage would be provided by France, which would also provide between a third and a quarter of the tactical air strength. As soon as the Schuman Plan was signed and a European Defence Minister appointed, existing national divisions could begin to be transformed into international divisions.

U.S.S.R. 19 Oct.—U.S. apology for violation of Soviet frontier (*see U.N. Secretariat*).

U.S.S.R. (*continued*)

20 Oct.—*Germany*. Tass announced that the Government had sent Notes to the British, French, and U.S. Governments replying to their Notes of 23 May on the setting up of a military police force in the Soviet Zone of Germany. The Soviet Notes rejected this contention, claiming that the establishment of the People's Police was in full accord with the four-Power directive of 6 November 1945, and declared that it was the western Powers who, by allowing the formation of armed police units in western Germany and by deciding on the creation of mobile police units, were violating the Potsdam decision on demilitarization.

28 Oct.—*Government Changes*. Tass announced that the Minister of State Control, Mr Mekhlis, had resigned and been succeeded by Mr Merkulov. Mr Dvinsky, the Minister of Agricultural Stocks, had been replaced by Mr Ponomarenko.

YUGOSLAVIA. 20 Oct.—Note to U.S.A. requesting help to relieve food shortages (*see United States*).

24 Oct.—Marshal Tito, writing in *Borba* on the occasion of United Nations Day, said the survival of the United Nations could only be assured if every attempt to endanger the independence of other nations or to interfere in their internal affairs was stubbornly opposed. He stressed the importance of the full co-operation of all U.N. members in all matters on terms of equality.

*Albania*. *Borba* reported that the Government had sent two Notes to Albania protesting against frontier incidents on 12 and 17 October when Albanian troops had opened fire on Yugoslav territory.

25 Oct.—U.S. emergency aid for food shortage (*see United States*).

29 Oct.—Marshal Tito, addressing the congress of the Women's Anti-Fascist League at Zagreb, paid a tribute to the U.S.A. for having given more help to Yugoslavia since the war than any other Government, but warned 'reactionaries' at home that this would have no effect in turning Yugoslavia from Socialism.